

A New *Chelonus* (*Microchelonus*) from Western United States (Hymenoptera: Braconidae) ¹

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A revision of the Nearctic species of the subgenus *Microchelonus* is being prepared by the author. This paper is presented in order to provide a name needed now for use in a publication of a biological study of this species by Mr. R. A. Goyer of the University of Idaho. The author thanks Mr. C. F. W. Muesebeck for reviewing this paper.

Chelonus (*Microchelonus*) *petrovae*, new species

This species resembles *hoppingi* Viereck in size and color, and in having a notch in the apical ventral margin of the carapace. It differs from *hoppingi* by not having distinct lateral lobes at the base of the scutellum.

There are several known, but as yet undescribed, species of *Microchelonus* that rather closely resemble *petrovae*. The wings of *petrovae* are entirely hyaline and the carapace narrows gradually from the middle to the apex, while the known undescribed forms differ in either one or both of these characters.

Female: Length 2.8 to 3.2 mm. Antennae 16-segmented, very slender, filiform, extending back to a point just beyond the base of the carapace, first flagellar segment 0.6 as long as scape, the last three segments almost twice as wide as long, and about equal in length; head transverse, 0.5–0.6 as wide as long; frons rugulose; temples finely vertically rugulose, as wide at mid-eye point as greatest eye width, receding gradually from eye margins; face 2 to 2.2 times as wide as high, vertically rugulose laterally, medially transversely rugulose and with a short median longitudinal carina above; clypeus polished and weakly, sparsely punctate; malar space 1.5 times basal width of mandible; level of lower eye margins above dorsal margin of clypeus.

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Lobes of mesoscutum rugulose, shiny and very finely rugulose medially; notauli indicated; posterior median area coarsely rugose reticulate; disk of scutellum flat, rugulose laterally, medially polished and weakly, sparsely, punctate, its lateral margin distinct; lateral lobes at base of scutellum indistinct; propodeum rugose, caudal margin of its dorsal face defined by a raised line, the outer pair of projections prominent, the inner pair very weak or indistinct.

Carapace narrowing gradually from the middle to its apex; two posteriorly convergent keels on base of carapace which are quickly reduced to the size of the strong longitudinal carinae on basal half to basal two-thirds of the carapace; the apex of the ventral opening reaching almost to the apex of the carapace; a small notch in the ventral apical margin of the carapace.

Stigma a little more than three times as long as wide; radial cell on wing margin about one-half as long as stigma, and almost as long as the last abscissa of the radius.

Body black; coxae and trochanters blackish, rest of legs testaceous, darker in some specimens than in others, posterior tibiae narrowly banded distally with brown; wings hyaline.

Male: Like the female but with the antennae 21- to 23-segmented and extending back almost to the end of the carapace; foramen in the apex rather small, oval, its width equal to two-thirds the posterior metatarsus, the median dividing structure laterally compressed, extending only slightly beyond the apex of the carapace below the foramen and not attaining the apex of the carapace above the foramen; wings subhyaline; anterior femora dark, narrowly yellow distally; middle and posterior femora dark; middle and posterior tibiae brown on posterior edge, lighter anteriorly.

Type: USNM No. 66111. *Type locality*: Coeur d'Alene National Forest, Shoshone County, IDAHO.

Described from three females (one the type) and three males (one the allotype) from the type locality reared from *Eucosma recissoriana* Heinrich by R. A. Goyer on July 7, 1963 (Lot 64-6141); one female and five males collected at Cathedral Park, Shoshone County, Idaho in July 1963 by R. A. Goyer;

four females and four males collected three miles northwest of Hope, Idaho in July and August of 1962-4 by R. A. Goyer and M. M. Ollieu; and eleven females and five males collected at Trestle Creek, Bonner County, Idaho on August 1 and 2, 1962 by M. M. Ollieu; all the above in association with cones of *Pinus monticola*.

Also included as paratypes are three females and five males reared from *Petrova* sp. on *Pinus contorta* collected at Medicine Lake, California by M. M. Furniss (Hopkins U. S. No. 33990B) on July 22, 1953.

Studies on North American Ants. I. The *Formica integra* Subgroup

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This study grew out of an attempt to clarify the relationship between two taxa of the *Formica rufa* group in North America; these are the forms called by Creighton (1950) *Formica integra haemorrhoidalis* and *Formica obscuripes ravida*. A study of their types and additional material convinces me that they are synonymous, and that a third synonym is *Formica integra tahocensis*. The senior name to be applied to this species is *Formica haemorrhoidalis*; it appears to be distinct from *Formica integra*, to which it was formerly attached as a subspecies. Offered below are a formal synonymy embodying the necessary changes, a discussion of the evidence for the revisionary conclusions, and some remarks on the position of the two species within the *rufa-truncicola* group.

Formica haemorrhoidalis

Formica rufa subsp. *integra* var. *haemorrhoidalis* Emery, 1893, Zool. Jahrb. Syst. 7: 652, worker. Type locality: Colorado, by subsequent selection of Wheeler, 1913. Lectotype, by